

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 10 of 1884.]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 8th March 1884.

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| A petition to Government ... | ib. | | |
| The War in Soudan ... | ib. | | |

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---|
| BENGALI. | | | | |
| Fortnightly. | | | | |
| 1 | "Ghattal Patriká" | Birsingha, Ghattal ... | ..... | 29th February 1884. |
| 2 | "Sansodhini" | Chittagong ... | 653 | |
| 3 | "Tripurá Vártávaha" | Comillah ... | ..... |  |
| 4 | "Prem Pracháriní" | Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore. | ..... |  |
| Weekly. | | | | |
| 5 | "Alok " | Calcutta ... | ..... | 29th ditto. |
| 6 | "Ananda Bazar Patriká" | Ditto ... | 700 | 3rd March 1884. |
| 7 | "Arya Darpan " | Ditto ... | 150 | 29th February 1884. |
| 8 | "Bangabási " | Ditto ... | 8,500 | 1st March 1884. |
| 9 | "Bártábaha" | Pubna ... | ..... |  |
| 10 | "Bhárat Bandhu " | Calcutta ... | ..... |  |
| 11 | "Bhárat Hitaishí " | Burrisal ... | 450 | |
| 12 | "Bhárat Mihir" | Mymensingh ... | 713 | 26th February 1884. |
| 13 | "Bardwán Sanjivani " | Burdwan ... | 282 | 26th ditto. |
| 14 | "Bikrampore Patriká " | Dacca ... | ..... |  |
| 15 | "Cháruvártá" | Sherepore, Mymensingh | 529 | 25th ditto. |
| 16 | "Dacca Prakásh" | Dacca ... | 526 | 2nd March 1884. |
| 17 | "Education Gazette " | Hooghly ... | 745 | 29th February 1884. |
| 18 | "Grámvártá Prakáshiká " | Comercolly ... | 267 | 23rd ditto. |
| 19 | "Halisahar Prakáshiká " | Calcutta ... | ..... | 1st March 1884. |
| 20 | "Hindu Ranjiká " | Beauleah, Rajshahye... | 200 | 27th February 1884. |
| 21 | "Játiya Suhríd " | Calcutta ... | 700 | |
| 22 | "Medini " | Midnapore ... | ..... | 28th ditto. |
| 23 | "Murshidábád Patriká" | Berhampore ... | 418 | |
| 24 | "Murshidábád Pratinidhi" | Ditto ... | ..... | 22nd & 29th February 1884. |
| 25 | "Navavibhákár" | Calcutta ... | 850 | 3rd March 1884. |
| 26 | "Paridarshak " | Sylhet ... | 421 | |
| 27 | "Prajá Bandhu " | Chandernagore ... | 287 | 4th ditto. |
| 28 | "Prántabási " | Chittagong ... | ..... | 23rd February 1884. |
| 29 | "Pratikár " | Berhampore ... | 275 | 29th ditto. |
| 30 | "Rajshahye Samvád " | Beauleah ... | ..... |  |
| 31 | "Rungpore Dik Prakásh" | Kakiniá, Rungpore ... | 220 | 28th ditto. |
| 32 | "Sádharani" | Chinsurah ... | 500 | 2nd March 1884. |
| 33 | "Sahachar " | Calcutta ... | 500 | 27th February 1884. |
| 34 | "Samaya " | Ditto ... | ..... | 3rd March 1884. |
| 35 | "Sanjivani " | Ditto ... | ..... | 1st ditto. |
| 36 | "Sáraswat Patra " | Dacca ... | ..... |  |
| 37 | "Shakti " | Calcutta ... | ..... |  |
| 38 | "Som Prakásh " | Changripottá 24-Perghs. | ..... | 3rd ditto. |
| 39 | "Sulabha Samáchar " | Calcutta ... | 3,000 | 1st ditto. |
| 40 | "Surabhi " | Deoghur ... | ..... | 3rd ditto. |
| 41 | "Udbodhan " | Calcutta ... | ..... |  |
| Daily. | | | | |
| 42 | "Dainik Vártá " | Calcutta ... | ..... | 26th February to 4th March 1884. |
| 43 | "Samvad Prabhákár" | Ditto ... | 250 | 25th ditto to 4th ditto. |
| 44 | "Samvád Purnachandrodaya " | Ditto ... | 300 | 28th ditto to 6th ditto. |
| 45 | "Samachár Chandriká " | Ditto ... | 625 | 26th ditto to 3rd ditto. |
| 46 | "Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká " | Ditto ... | 500 | 28th ditto to 6th ditto. |
| 47 | "Prabháti " | Ditto ... | 500 | 29th Feb., & 4th & 6th March 1884. |
| ENGLISH AND URDU. | | | | |
| Weekly. | | | | |
| 48 | "Urdu Guide" | Calcutta ... | 365 | 1st March 1884. |
| HINDI. | | | | |
| Weekly. | | | | |
| 49 | "Behar Bandhu " | Bankipore ... | ..... | 28th February 1884. |
| 50 | "Bhárat Mitra " | Calcutta ... | 1,500 | 28th ditto. |
| 51 | "Sár Sudhánidhi" | Ditto ... | 500 | 25th ditto. |
| 52 | "Uchit Baktá " | Ditto ... | ..... | 1st March 1884. |
| 53 | "Hindi Samáchar " | Bhagulpore ... | ..... |  |
| PERSIAN. | | | | |
| Weekly. | | | | |
| 54 | "Jám-Jahán-numá " | Calcutta ... | 250 | 22nd & 29th February 1884. |
| URDU. | | | | |
| Weekly. | | | | |
| 55 | "Ganhuri " | Calcutta ... | ..... | 6th March 1884. |
| 56 | "Sharaf-ul-Akhbar " | Behar ... | ..... |  |
| Bi-weekly. | | | | |
| 57 | "Akhbar-i-darusaltanat " | Calcutta ... | ..... | 5th ditto. |
| 58 | "Jarida-i-numaish " | Ditto ... | ..... | 28th February 1884. |
| ASSAMESE. | | | | |
| Monthly. | | | | |
| 59 | "Assam Vilásini " | Sibsagar ... | ..... |  |
| 60 | "Assam News " | Ditto ... | ..... |  |
| URIYA. | | | | |
| Weekly. | | | | |
| 61 | "Utkal Dipiká " | Cuttack ... | 188 | 16th ditto. |
| 62 | "Utkal Darpan " | Balasore ... | 200 | 17th ditto. |
| 63 | "Balasore Samvad Váhika " | Ditto ... | 92 | 14th ditto. |
| 64 | "Purusottam Patriká " | Pooree ... | 330 | 18th ditto. |
| Monthly. | | | | |
| 65 | "Sabaka " | Cuttack ... | ..... |  |
| 66 | "Taraka " | Midnapore ... | ..... |  |
| HINDI. | | | | |
| Monthly. | | | | |
| 67 | "Kshatriya Patriká " | Patna ... | 400 | |

POLITICAL.

The *Grámvártá Prakáshiká*, of the 23rd February, condemns the policy of Mr. Gladstone towards Egypt. He has really placed himself in a very false position by defeating and banishing Arabi in order to preserve the interests of the bondholders. The Liberal Ministry should have supported Arabi; but it is not clear why that course was not adopted. Mr. Gladstone gives the world to understand that he has no desire to annex Egypt, but it is rumoured that Egypt will be governed like India by a Governor-General, and that the Khedive will be retained on the throne as a puppet.

GRANVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1884.

2. The *Sahachar*, of the 27th February, says that the attitude of the Sultan during the late Egyptian war was more hostile than friendly towards the British

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 27th, 1884.

The Soudan war. A rumour is afloat that he has sent spies to the Soudan to keep up the spirits of the rebels. The hearts of the Sultan and the national party in Egypt sank within them at the display of prowess by the British Lion. Now is the fitting opportunity of putting the English to trouble. The Egyptian patriots will come to the help of the followers of the Mahdi and measure their strength with the English. The British ascendancy in Egypt is an eyesore to the Egyptians. From appearances it seems that a conspiracy is hatching. The Egyptian question would be rather difficult for the English to solve. The Sultan is trying by underhand practices to regain his power in Egypt, the Mahdi wants to cut a figure, and the banished patriots are trying their best to restore their national glory. It would be vain and useless for England to expect any help from the Egyptian army: they will avail themselves of the first opportunity to join the rebels. If England is to engage in the war, she will have a very arduous task to accomplish.

3. The *Trípurá Vártávaha*, of the 28th February, says that the bondholders of Egypt are eating into the vitals of the State, and the banishment of Arabi has impaired its strength—so that now Egypt has no money and no military strength. Arabi's banishment has indeed placed the Khedive firmly on the throne; but he is a mere cypher. His subjects suppressed their feelings for fear of the British bayonet. But they have taken the first opportunity to join the Mahdi, and the Soudan is on the point of shaking off the yoke of Egypt. Admiral Hewett and Generals Gordon and Graham have taken the field against the rebels. The Mahdi is sure ultimately to bow his head low before the British Lion. But will Egypt gain anything by the submission of the Mahdi? The greedy English, it appears, would destroy the independence of Egypt and assume the reins of government.

TRIPURA VARTAVAHA
Feb. 28th, 1884.

4. The *Alok*, of the 29th February, says that the Emperor of Russia is suffering from a disease which is much like insanity, caused by fear. The writer thinks it strange that the Emperor did not catch the disease long before, for he is afraid of every one. The best coat of mail for a sovereign is the love of his subjects, and kings can easily protect themselves if they are so minded.

ALOK,
Feb. 29th, 1884.

5. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 29th February, says that the Russians have conquered Merv and established themselves there, and that a telegram has been received from St. Petersburg the other day, to the effect that the neighbouring tribes have applied to Russia to govern them. Afghanistan is now the only country that intervenes between Russia and India, but Russia will soon be able to obtain the possession of Afghanistan. Without the support of the British Government, Abdur Rahman will not be able to hold his position. England should not remain idle at this juncture. The Liberal Ministry think that they should not go to war with Russia beyond the frontiers of India, but that they should act on the defensive when the Russians

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Feb. 29th, 1884.

invade India. Russia will not remain quiet when she has reached the gate of India; but as the people of India are loyal, thousands of Russians will not be able to do anything to England. As the foreign policy of Russia is gradually doing everything to attain its object, so the foreign policy of England also should be vigorous and steady.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 3rd, 1884.

6. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 3rd March, refers to the occupation of Merv by the Russians, and calculates the possibility of their seizing Herat, which is not far off from Merv. In that case England, which now commands a strong position in Quetta, is sure to seize Candahar. All this is calculated to cause grave apprehensions to the people of India, who, in the event of a war taking place between England and Russia in Central Asia, are sure to suffer in their purse. What a mistake Government made in snatching Afghanistan from Shere Ali's family! That country is now weak. Cannot Ayub or Yakub be yet placed on the throne of Afghanistan, and the Government of that country made strong?

Russian advance in Central Asia.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
Feb. 22nd, 1884.

7. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 22nd February, says that the Government is encouraging drunkenness and corruption of morals by establishing outstills for the sake of revenue. Government should impart a moral training to the people, but instead of doing that, it has prohibited the University authorities to give the people the benefit of moral instruction. The students are imbibing lax notions of morality and becoming atheists.

The outstill system.

PRANTAVASI,
Feb. 23rd, 1884.

8. The *Prantavasi*, of the 23rd February, says that, at the close of the administration of Sir Ashley Eden, when people heard that Mr. Thompson would succeed him, every one entertained the hope that Bengal would be happy with Mr. Thompson for its ruler. His righteousness produced an impression that he would always be doing good to the people—that he would devote himself to the improvement of his province; but with age and with elevation his righteousness vanished. His philanthropy ended with doing good to particular individuals and advocating the interests of particular classes. The terms in which he greeted the people of Bengal at the time of the passing of the Coolie Bill is still fresh in their memory. He overlooked the claims of Mr. B. L. Gupta to the Chief Magistrateship of Calcutta. The people have not forgotten how, by patronizing Mr. Henderson, His Honor showed his partiality for his countrymen. He has also given, pursuing the same policy, the post of the Native Professor of the Medical College to a European. The country is being ruined owing to the increase of drunkenness caused by the introduction of the outstill system. But His Honor gives it out as his opinion that the increase of drunkenness is owing to the increased prosperity of the people. The way in which he supported the opponents of the Ilbert Bill in order to banish the Native Civilians to distant districts is known to all. The young students of Dacca and the young widow of Fazl Ali Khan will not be able easily to forget His Honor.

Mr. Thompson.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1884.

9. The *Gramvarta Prakashika*, of the 23rd February, says that the Aka raids were the outcome of the foolish endeavour of the Deputy Commissioner of Durang to send some models of the Akas to the Exhibition in Calcutta. Will the officer who is the cause of so much bloodshed and so much waste of money receive adequate punishment? The writer is anxious to see him punished.

The Aka raids.

10. The same paper asks why is justice sold at so high a rate.

The sale of justice.

The Government should dispense justice gratis to all. Why does it make a trade of

it? Its practice is sanctioned by established custom, so that a radical reform cannot be expected. The profit made by dispensing civil justice covers the expenses of the administration of criminal justice and yields a surplus. The people purchase justice at this high price simply because they are greatly oppressed. Government takes its dues before hearing the case. Hence many poor people, unable to pay the court-fees, have to give up their rights. There is nothing so sinful as selling justice. The English nation gets incensed even at the semblance of injustice, dethrones feudatory chiefs, prides itself on the annexation of Oudh, and boasts of rescuing the people from the injustice of Native Chiefs; but will the Government examine for a moment its own doings?

11. The same paper is greatly disappointed at the announcement made by Mr. Macaulay that the Self-Government Bill for Bengal will be postponed till the next

Self-government in Bengal.

session. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, seeing that delay is inevitable, has appointed Mr. Westmacott to establish union committees. Mr. Macaulay says that Mr. Westmacott is doing his work creditably; but the writer is of a different opinion. Mr. Westmacott has displayed so much rashness that he deserves no praise. He simply endorses the views of local magnates. No one knows where the self-government movement will end.

12. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 25th February, has an article headed "The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson and Native Newspapers." We give below a translation of

Mr. Thompson and the Native Press.

the article:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has published a criticism of the vernacular newspapers. Those papers were not anxious to see themselves classified, and it is not likely that they will be mortified to find themselves not placed in the first class and will be negligent to their duty. It is a fortunate circumstance that he has a favourable opinion of the *Cháru Vártá*, though it is published at such a distance. We are therefore grateful to him. But we are compelled to say, on behalf of Native Papers, that he would have shown generous feelings, and would have done some good if, instead of showing a desire for fault-finding, he had made one or two suggestions for their improvement. In no country could the Newspaper Press become a power all at once. That which is now regarded as the fourth power in England, had to avail itself of favourable and adequate changes. It is doubtful whether England in the past could have effected such rapid improvement in her Newspaper Press with merely a shadow of progress to encourage her. In our opinion the native papers, though outraged, oppressed and helpless, have done much work. But instead of saying a word about that, the Lieutenant-Governor did not scruple to call these papers imitators of English papers and propagators of false statements.

"Who is to blame, if native papers are in the habit of imitating others? We do not believe that vernacular papers are incapable of writing original articles. Mr. Thompson's predecessors have praised the original articles in the vernacular papers. Is the Native Press supplied with Government publications in the same way as the English Press? The news supplied by the Press Commissioner vexed the vernacular papers to such a degree that they did not even care to open the covers. We consider that Mr. Thompson's painting the native papers in inglorious colours, under such circumstances, is shameful. When official intelligence is withheld, it is no wonder that in many instances the news that gets

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1884.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA

CHARU VARTA,
Feb. 25th, 1884

abroad is false. Conjecture is unavoidable in any matter that is carefully concealed. Government is not showing good policy in not making the Bengali newspapers an auxiliary to Government."

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Feb. 25th, 1884.

13. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 25th February, says that the Lieutenant-Governor has been obliged to

Pensions of municipal officers.

withdraw the Sterndale pension clause from the Municipal Bill; but Mr. Reynolds has introduced a more comprehensive proposal for granting pensions to all municipal officers, which of course no body expected. The means at the disposal of municipalities are so small that if they are to grant pensions to their officers they will not be able to fulfil the main object for which they were established, namely, the improvement of public health.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Feb. 25th, 1884.

14. The *Sār Sudhānidhi*, of the 25th February, contains an article on emigration, in which the writer dwells upon the imposture practised by the recruiters on

Emigration.

ignorant coolies, whose condition in the plantations is described as that of slaves. Government is asked to consult the interests of the coolies.

SAR SUDHANIDHI.

15. The same paper refers to the remarks on the Native Press made in the last Bengal Administration Report.

Bengal Administration Report.

The hostility of Government to vernacular newspapers, remarks the Editor, is due to the fact that they expose its shortcomings and thus open the eyes of the people. [See paragraph 75 of our Report of the 23rd February 1884.]

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 26th, 1884.

16. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 26th February, says that the principal drawback to the progress of India is the want of a spirit of self sacrifice among

The progress of India.

her people. The English Government is not thoroughly in earnest for the advancement of India. But though the advancement of India is not the chief end of British rule, still such advancement is not against the policy of England. It is the want of a spirit of self sacrifice that keeps India where she is. The people here can write long articles in newspapers, but they cannot sacrifice their interests for the good of their countrymen. If they want real advancement, and are earnest in their pursuit of it, they should not depend upon others, but show in practice, and not by words merely, that they are so earnest.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

17. The same paper notices with regret the transfer of Babu Gopal Chandra Basu, the first Munsif of Burdwan.

Babu Gopal Chandra Basu, Munsif of Burdwan.

The transfer will certainly improve the health of himself and family, but the people will be very sorry, as Gopal Babu possessed some very good qualities.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

18. The same paper is afraid lest the Tenancy Bill be again shelved.

The Tenancy Bill.

The Indian Legislative Council wasted much time on the Ilbert Bill. The time for the

Simla exodus is near at hand, so there is no chance of the Tenancy Bill becoming law this year. The strong agitation set on foot by the zemindars augurs no good to the poor raiyats. The zemindars have money—and money is power. They are raising subscriptions and engaging eminent men to advocate their cause; but the poor raiyats have neither the means nor the intelligence for making an agitation. Their minds are full of anxiety as to how in this bad year they may be able to pay their rents and maintain their family and children.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

19. The same paper says that if the Lieutenant-Governor has regained his health more good is likely to result

Mr. Thompson's leave.

from his stopping in India than from his proceeding to England. The Ilbert Bill controversy is over; the Municipal Bill and the Self-Government Bill are pending before his Council. In the matter of these two Bills he is not opposed to the views of Lord Ripon.

If a new man comes in, the passing of these Bills might be delayed ; so the writer thinks it would be for the good of the people if His Honor did not avail himself of the leave granted to him.

20. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Srekrishnapur,

BORDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 26th, 1884.

The tanks in Srekrishnapur.

notices that the state of the tanks in that village is extremely wretched ; some of them emit such dirty smells that it is impossible to pass by them without covering the nostrils. All classes of people use the foul water of these dirty tanks, and many of them fall victims to untimely death.

21. The *Dainik Vartá*, of the 26th February, says that more care and attention is paid to the comforts of the Lady Superintendent of the Bethune School than to

The Bethune School.

the comforts of the female students in the boarding house. The Lady Superintendent lives in a palace, while the female boarders live together in an unprotected place. The writer says that Miss Chandramukhi Bose, M.A., who has received higher academical honors than the Lady Superintendent, should be appointed in her place. The authorities of the school should try their best to secure the services of educated native females in their institution. The present Secretary of the Bethune School has very little time at his disposal to look to the affairs of the school. The writer thinks that an active Assistant Secretary should be appointed to help him.

DAINIK VARTA,
Feb. 26th, 1884.

22. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 26th February, comments on the reply given by Lord Ripon to the addresses presented to him in Madras. The Editor remarks that

Lord Ripon in Madras.

Lord Ripon's reply was like that of a shrewd statesman, couched in sweet words. The Liberal Government gave many hopes to the people of India, and the Liberal Viceroy also once charmed them with illusory hopes. But in practice they have received the semblance and not the reality. The statements made by Lord Ripon in Madras have been indeed reassuring, still the people are not prepared to believe those delusive words.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Feb. 26th, 1884.

23. The same paper is gratified to notice that Lord Ripon has recognized the necessity of improving the character of the Statutory Civil Service. The

The Civil Service.

Editor hopes that His Excellency will use his influence in raising the limit of age in the case of candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service.

BHARAT MIHIR.

24. The same paper observes that the administration of this country is not conducted on the liberal principles enunciated from time to time in laws, royal proclamations, and Government resolutions. It is no longer possible for Government to act with an eye to the good of India. The all-powerful Civil Service is opposed to this, and the Governor-General is powerless.

The Indian Administration.

BHARAT MIHIR.

25. The same paper remarks that the sentiments expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor at the recent dinner given to the Australian Delegates to the

Mr. Thompson.

International Exhibition do not, as regards the great majority of them, tally with his practice. The people of this country are coming to believe that the English Government is only one of speeches, and that in professions it stands unsurpassed in this world. Such liberal principles and liberal sentiments are scarcely noticed elsewhere. According to the Lieutenant-Governor, the period of Lord Ripon's administration will remain recorded in brilliant letters in the pages of history, because it has been during his rule that Government has been able to conquer its own prejudices. According to Mr. Thompson, the conquest of prejudices is a most difficult task—and the echo answers it is a most difficult task. Otherwise why should such an eloquent Governor have been vanquished by prejudice in the battle over the Ilbert Bill?

BHARAT MIHIR.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.
Feb. 27th, 1884.

26. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 27th February, remarks that the introduction of fine fabrics from Europe
Manufactures of India. subjection to foreign rule, and the ignorance of the people of India of the principles of commerce; these three causes have combined to ruin the manufacturing industries of this country.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

27. The same paper says that many of the officials are under the impression that there is no public opinion in this country; that the people are indifferent to politics; that they never set up any agitation which comes from only a few natives who have received European education. But this is not true. There is a public opinion in this country on every subject. The people are not indifferent. At times they set up agitation too; but it never reaches the ears of Government for the simple reason that the officials do not like to hear of it and to shape their course accordingly. The Mahomedans were deaf to the remonstrances of their subjects, and used to put down agitators with a high hand; so the Hindus contracted the habit of suppressing their thoughts instead of speaking them out. This is the state of popular feeling in many places in the mofussil even under the British rule. Because agitation does not succeed with Government people have ceased to go up to Government; but still there is agitation in the country, but it has taken the form of table-talk. A good man is praised and a bad man is blamed, but no step is ever taken to correct the bad man. The reasons of this inactivity are—first, that such an attempt to reform wrong-doers never succeeds in this country; second, that it is very hard for people in the mofussil to bring their grievances to the notice of officials, for the officials are foreigners, and speak a foreign tongue. There are differences of opinion on religious matters, such as the opinion of the Navadvip School, of the Mithila School, and so on. There are also *daladalís*. These two facts plainly show that there was public opinion in this country at one time.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

28. The same paper hears that there will be an independent Bench formed at Rajshahye. The writer suggests that the mooktears may be appointed Honorary Magistrates for these Benches. The examination system has improved the status of the mooktears, and they have great experience of legal matters.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

29. The same paper is sorry that though Baboo Brajendra Kumar Seal has for the last three years filled the post of District Judge with credit, still no increase has been made to his pay. There was a chance of giving him a promotion when Mr. Weston retired; but the writer is at a loss to understand why his claims were overlooked.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 27th, 1884.

30. The *Sahachar*, of the 27th February, condemns the judgment of the Joint-Magistrate, Mr. MacMillan, in the Manikpore case. He should have known that there is no distinction of race in the eye of Her Majesty's law. Throughout the trial he has shown a strong inclination to favour his countryman, Mr. Wells. He did not think the abuses hurled on, and the thrashing administered to, Baboo Jogesh Chandra to be culpable. What will those people now say who hold that ruin and injustice will be the inevitable result of raising natives to District Magistrateships. The writer thanks the District Judge for his righteousness. Mr. Young deserves the benediction of the entire population of India. In conclusion, the writer asks the Government of India to notice how law is administered in this country by young civilians of the type of Mr. MacMillan.

TRIPURÁ VÁRTÁVAHA,
Feb. 28th, 1884.

31. The *Tripurá Vártávaha*, of the 28th February, says that the Government of India endeavours from time to time to uphold the Queen's proclamation declaring

The Civil Service in India.

the natives of India eligible to the highest posts in the land; but these endeavours generally end in nothing. The higher appointments in this country are a monopoly of the civilians; the competitive examination for the Civil Service is open to the natives, but the rules of this examination are so hard that the natives are in a manner excluded from it. The examination is held in England, and the fear of losing caste deters many from proceeding to England. The standard of age has been lowered to 19 years. It is difficult for young men of so tender years to live in a foreign country without friends and relations to take charge of them.

32. The same paper remarks that a Government ought to treat all classes of its subjects impartially. But the British Government in India spends twenty lakhs of rupees every year for the benefit of Christians, though the money is raised from Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists, Jains and others.

The Ecclesiastical expenditure.

TRIPURA VARIANAH,
Feb. 29th, 1884.

33. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 28th February, hears that, in addition to the numerous cesses already levied in this country, the Government of Bengal has an education cess in contemplation. This news will fill the hearts of the people of Bengal with sorrow. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the education of its subjects, still the people pay more than half of the expenditure incurred in education. If over and above this, a cess be levied for education, the poor people will be simply undone.

The rumour of an education cess.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Feb. 28th, 1884.

34. The same paper contrasts the attitude of Mr. Thompson towards the Maharaja of Cooch Behar with that of Lord Ripon towards the Nizam of Hyderabad. At the time of the installation of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar Europeans were honoured in various ways, and a Council of State was established with a European for its President, while at the time of the installation of the Nizam of Hyderabad natives were honoured, and a Council of State was established with the Nizam himself for its President.

Native States.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

35. The same paper says that the native papers will never, it seems, be favourably noticed by Government, Mr. Thompson, too, does not spare them. He is of opinion that the Native Papers give currency to misstatements without enquiry, and imitate in a servile manner the opinions of English papers edited by native gentlemen, that the Vernacular Papers have no opinion of their own. These indeed have to depend on their English contemporaries for information regarding Governmental measures. But if the Government had supplied the Native Papers with its publications in the same way as it does the English journals, they would never have depended on others for information.

Mr. Thompson on the Native Papers.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

36. The same paper hears that the Editors of Native Papers are thinking of submitting a memorial to the Governor-General praying:—

Four prayers of the Native Press.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH

1st—That the Confidential Report on Native Papers may be circulated among them;

2nd—That Government Publications be supplied to them regularly;

3rd—That the postage on newspapers weighing 10 tolahs be reduced to one pice, and that on those weighing 3 tolahs to half a pice; and

4th—That steps be taken to make the Judges and Collectors of districts read Native Papers.

MEDINI,
Feb. 28th, 1884.

37. The *Medini*, of the 28th February, says that the irrigation works in the North-Western Provinces have yielded a large surplus after paying all current expenses and the interest on the original outlay. The writer thinks that if the Midnapore canals be used exclusively for purposes of irrigation they also may yield a large revenue.

BEHAR BANDHU,
Feb. 28th, 1884.

Teachers in the Behar Vernacular Schools.

38. The *Behar Bandhu*, of the 28th February, complains that all teachers employed in the Vernacular Schools in Behar have been recently called upon to pass an examination in certain text-books prescribed for the purpose without providing them with any facilities for removing any doubts and difficulties which might present themselves in the course of study. Things were better managed when Dr. Fallon was Inspector of Schools. In those days any teacher who was declared incompetent might either receive instruction at the Normal School and continue to draw his pay, or might elect to be examined in the text-books he taught. But now they are called upon to pass an examination in books which they must master unaided. The writer asks Government to make some arrangements for their study.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
Feb. 29th, 1884.

The National Fund.

39. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 29th February, disapproves of the way in which the National Fund is being raised. The Agents are paid at the rate of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 a month, but many of them cannot raise what they receive as their remuneration in a month. The idea of Baboo Surendranath Banerji, that a delegate should be permanently kept in England, is of no practical value. What is the good of setting up agitations in England? Whether Liberal or Conservative, Englishmen would never listen to the grievances of the people of India.

DAINIK VARTA,
Feb. 29th, 1884.

Mr. Thompson.

40. The *Dainik Varta*, of the 29th February, has an article on Mr. Thompson, of which the following is a translation:—"The news that the high-souled Mr. Thompson would vacate the throne of Bengal filled with gladness—we know not why—the whole population of this country, men, women, and children. As the whole population danced with joy, so again now have their hearts been filled with sorrow. It has been given out that Mr. Thompson will not go away, that by making an application he has got cancelled the leave for six months granted to him. Let God be praised!

"While about to take leave, the Lieutenant-Governor recovered; or is there any mystery in it? The new wife goes into fits of sullen temper in order to secure greater blandishments from her husband—has our Lieutenant-Governor enacted the part of a sullen new wife? Since the day, when owing to the austerities of his previous life, he was elevated to the office which Indra and the gods might covet, he has been giving proof that a man so unfit and short-sighted should not be appointed to such office. It is a matter of wonder that so long he has not been able to do any thing good or new. In what he has done, he has been only giving proof of his stupidity. In fact, Mr. Thompson has disgraced the throne of Belvedere; a man like him might do well as a ruler of the Zulus and the Ashantees. Bengal is not a place fit for him.

"Mr. Thompson perhaps understood that he was not fit for work, and that all were dissatisfied on account of his character and inefficiency. It was, therefore perhaps, that pretending to take leave, he tried to attract the attachment, the indulgence, and the love of the people of this country as well as of the Governor-General, but even that resulted in nothing. The news that he would go away made everyone glad; and the Governor-General, without raising any objection, granted him leave, and thereby increased the delight of the people. It was then, perhaps, that he saw

that his sullen attitude bore no fruit, and that he had taken his leave in vain. None expressed any sorrow for him, so he stood up shaking the dust off his body. This has not been proper on his part. He took leave, and Bengal parted with him cheerfully as with an evil spirit. Why then has he again changed his mind? Bengal wishes to part with him. Why does he not leave unlucky Bengal? What heavier affliction has God in store for her? To allow Mr. Thompson to govern Bengal is much like asking the squirrel to bale out the waters of the ocean. The whole population of the country is sorry at Mr. Thompson's cancellation of his leave. Knowing all the deeds of that stupid man, why has Lord Ripon cancelled his leave? It was well that the incubus was being removed. For what offence of ours has His Lordship again placed the incubus upon our shoulders? Has there been still no atonement for our sins? Have not the decrees of fate in reference to Bengal been yet cancelled? Such undue favour shown to the Lieutenant-Governor by Lord Ripon has made every countenance sad, and plunged every one into deep sorrow."

41. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 29th February, says that General Gordon has issued a proclamation to the effect that he will allow slave trade in Egypt. That an Englishman and a Liberal should, in the nineteenth century, encourage slave trade, is incredible. But Reuter says it is true. If so, the fair fame of General Gordon will be tarnished.

ARYA DARPAN
Feb. 29th, 1884.

42. The *Education Gazette*, of the 29th February, says that civil justice in this country has become very costly. The wealthy men of India are ruining themselves by expensive litigation, and poor people cannot have recourse to courts of law, for they cannot afford to pay the cost of suits. Under these circumstances, the Government should adopt the recommendations of Sir Richard Garth.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Feb. 29th, 1884.

43. The *Pratikar*, of the 29th February, says that no Judges have been definitely appointed either at Khulna or at Durbhunga. If meritorious native officers be appointed Judges of these districts with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges, the pledge of Her Gracious Majesty regarding the bestowal of high appointments on the natives will be redeemed. Government has had experience enough of native officers doing their work with ability. Babu Brajendra Kumar Seal has done his work for three years with credit. It was rumoured some time ago that Government would appoint another native a District Judge; but Mr. Thompson has not yet done this.

PRATIKAR,
Feb. 29th, 1884.

44. The same paper is disappointed to find that Babu Brajendra Kumar Seal's claims to the post of Mr. Weston, the Small Cause Court Judge of the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, which carries a pay of Rs. 1,500 a month, have been overlooked. Babu Brajendra Kumar is receiving Rs. 1,200 a month, and he should have been appointed to that post. It is not clear what special merit Mr. Thompson found in Moulvi Moajjum Hosein that he gave him a lift at once from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500. The writer hopes that Mr. Bernard will make amends for the injustice done to Babu Brajendra by Mr. Thompson.

PRATIKAR

45. The same paper says that if a canal were cut from the falling bank of the river on the side of Moorshedabad through the Deará of Tárápur to the pool in the ancient bed of the river at the junction of the Bhagirathi, then the water of the Ganges might pass without obstruction to the Bhagirathi, and the impetuosity of the stream would be sure to sweep away the chur of the Bhagirathi and make that river navigable. The canal would not exceed three miles in length. Two questions will necessarily arise in connection with the project, namely, whether a canal can be excavated through the Deará of Tárápur, and what would be the cost of the undertaking. The writer is of opinion

PRATIKAR.

that the Deará is sufficiently hard to allow the required excavation ; and that the income from the tolls levied on the Bhagirathi should induce Government to undertake the work. No Government should be backward in spending money for the benefit of its subjects. Money has made the Suez Canal a success, and it can make the proposed Bhagirathi khal a success too.

SAMVAD PURVA-
CHANDRODAYA,
March 1st, 1884.

46. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 1st March, gives a brief summary of the Manikpur case, and remarks that the hearts of the people melt at the

The Manikpur case.

perusal of the judgment of Mr. Young. The writer did not know that Englishmen of Mr. Young's type could be found in India. Men of Mr. Young's stamp redeem to a great extent, the character of English rule in this country. The English came to India for trade, and the high-mindedness of some of them placed the sovereignty of India in their hands. If all Englishmen had understood this, the character of their rule would have been different. The demoniac Englishmen who treat the people so badly should remember who it is that supply them with their bread. This plainly proves that the English are very ungrateful. If all Englishmen tread in the footsteps of Mr. Young, all possibility of discontent will be over; otherwise discontent is likely to produce serious results.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
March 1st, 1884.

47. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 1st March, says that Mr. Bellett, to clear himself, has thrown the blame of the delay in publishing the results of the examina-

Mr. Bellett.

tion on two of the examiners who were rather late in sending in their marks. But, asks the writer, who is responsible for the fact that some boys who did not at first pass have passed and have even obtained scholarships, while others are plucked though they were at first shown as passed ?

SANJIVANI,
March 1st, 1884.

48. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st March, says :—"The Government has not paid anything by way of compensation for the homesteads and the standing crop to the tenants in acquiring lands in the districts of Naogan and Lukhimpur in Assam. What sort of high-handedness is this? Has it come to this that Government can do no wrong?"

Acquisition of land in Naogan and Lukimpur.

SANJIVANI.

49. The same paper disapproves of the appointment of Moulvi Syed Sakhayat Hossain, a passed student of the Agricultural College, Cirencester, as Deputy

Moulvi Syed Sakhayat Hossain.

Magistrate at Maldah. Will the Government never take the improvement of agriculture in hand that it employs these agriculturists in the Subordinate Executive Service?

SANJIVANI.

50. The same paper refers to a correspondent of the *Statesman*

Revd. Mr. Robertson of the Free Church Institution.

who writes that the Revd. Mr. Robertson, Principal, Free Church Institution, is a

Moderator of the Calcutta University, and that he having looked into the question papers, communicated some of their contents to his students. The Editor has several times heard this evil report against the reverend gentleman. Mr. Robertson should try to clear himself, and the University should enquire into the truth or otherwise of the report.

SANJIVANI

51. The same paper has the following short paragraph on Mr. Rowe, a Professor in the Presidency College :—"We

Mr. Rowe.

hear that one day Mr. Rowe, one of the Professors in the Presidency College, ridiculed Miss Chandramukhí Bose before his students in the class, by mentioning the mistakes she had committed in her answer papers. Mr. Rowe was an examiner in the M. A. Examination. His conduct shows a shameless character. A man so shameless and free of tongue as Mr. Rowe should not be made an examiner. We heard long ago that the same Mr. Rowe, sitting in his class room, used many ungentlemanly expressions against the girls of the

"Bethune School. A professor like him is a disgrace to the sanctuary of knowledge."

SANJIVANI,
March 1st, 1884.

52. The same paper condemns the action of Government in ordering a survey for a railway between Chittagong and the Halda Valley at the request of a

The Halda Railway.

few tea-planters. The railway is sure to prove a failure, as there will be but very little traffic on it. The survey for a railway from Chittagong through Sitakund to Chandpur in Tipperah, was completed last year. This line would have proved convenient to the public and remunerative to Government; but the scheme has been abandoned.

SANJIVANI.

53. The same paper condemns the action of the Bengal Legislative Council in inserting a section in the Municipal Bill for the grant of pensions to the

Pensions of Municipal officers.

officers of mofussil municipalities in spite of the opposition made by the native members. The resources of the municipalities are so scanty that it is not politic to burden them with new items of expense.

SANJIVANI.

54. The same paper has the following article on Mr. Thompson:—

Mr. Thompson.

"So the Ruler of Bengal is not going home. Under the wonderful treatment of his physicians he has made unprecedented improvement in his health. He expressed a desire of speedily going home even at the Exhibition dinner. What can be more strange than that before the expiration of a week he has recovered his health? If the name of the doctor whose medicine has effected such a wonder be published, many within a short time would be able to recruit their broken constitutions. After the cancellation of his leave, it is remoured that he has not completely recovered his health, and that a change to the sea is necessary. Therefore he will rest for a time in the house of Mr. Lowis, the Commissioner of Chittagong, a dear brother-in-law of his. Wicked people say that during the Ilbert Bill agitation His Honor was not on good terms with his official superiors, and that for that reason he wished to go home on six months' leave of absence, in the hope that during these months the Liberal party would lose their power and be reduced to beggary, when he would return to his province and govern it in his own way. But it is not well to give currency to such rumours without knowing the secret motives of men. We heard that had Mr. Bernard become Lieutenant-Governor the Secretaries of Mr. Thompson would have applied for leave and proceeded to England. Mr. Bernard does everything with his own hand, and does not care for the Secretaries, therefore the civilians became very much uneasy. Perhaps Mr. Thompson, unable to withstand the request of civilians, has got his leave cancelled without caring for the risk of losing his life. But the inhabitants of Bengal cannot be glad at this arrangement. No one can tell what sort of Governor Mr. Bernard would have proved; but still every one was glad that Mr. Thompson was going away. Lord Ripon has not done well in disappointing Mr. Bernard after giving him hopes of making him the Lieutenant-Governor."

SANJIVANI.

55. The same paper says that formerly Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. used to supply Government schools and colleges with books; but for reasons not known to the writer the work was taken

Supply of books to Government colleges.

away from them and entrusted to Messrs. Browne and Co. This has caused great inconvenience. The principals of many of the colleges have brought this to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction; but he has taken no steps to remove the inconvenience. Messrs. Browne and Co. are not able to supply the books.

SANJIVANI.

56. The same paper says that every Bengali household is rejoicing in the hope of enjoying the privilege of self-government. But from the attitude of

Self-government.

government, it appears that the people of a very few districts only will be granted this privilege. The country is prepared for receiving self-government. Educated or uneducated all alike pray for it. Even Mr. Westmacott, the officer specially deputed by Government, has reported to that effect. But still the Government is rather backward in granting the wishes of the people. Assam, Burmah, the Central Provinces have all got self-government. In many of the provinces it has become an old institution already ; but in Bengal, the foremost among the provinces in education and in political advancement, it is only a name.

BANGABASI,
March 1st, 1884.

57. The *Bangabási*, of the 1st March, says that Mr. Thompson has recovered his health, and has got his leave cancelled by Lord Ripon. The people were

glad that Mr. Bernard, a disciple of Sir George Campell, and an advocate of the policy of equality, would act during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Thompson. But Mr. Thompson is now willing to govern us with impartiality. He has consented to atone for his previous sins. It is grateful to hear the praise of Lord Ripon from Mr. Thompson.

BANGABASI.

58. The same paper disapproves of the motion of Mr. Reynolds regarding the grant of pensions under adequate safeguards to officers of mofussil municipalities.

The writer objects to the grant of pensions and gratuities, and says that the establishment of provident funds to which the officers contributed would have served the purpose better.

BANGABASI.

59. The same paper, in reviewing the judgment of the District Judge on the Manickpur case, says that, during the discussion on the Ilbert Bill, Lord Ripon

assured the public that Government would carefully watch the working of the jury system in the trial of European offenders. But, says the writer, does the Government ever think of checking Magistrates when they do injustice? Why is the public obliged to hear the story of high-handedness sometimes in connection with a Mosley, sometimes in connection with a Kirkwood, and so on?

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
March 1st, 1884.

60. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 1st March, wishes a long and prosperous life to Mr. Gladstone for his noble utterances in upholding the Queen's proclamation in reply to the address of the Indian deputation. The reply was worthy of Mr. Gladstone. He has assured the people of India that the Queen's proclamation is not a piece of waste paper. He has a large and noble heart which feels for India, and is anxious to do her good.

URDU GUIDE,
March 1st, 1884.

61. Referring to a petition submitted to Government by the National Mahomedan Association nearly two years ago, in which the Viceroy was asked to

show special favour to the Mahomedans of Bengal, the *Urdu Guide*, of the 1st March, requests the Government of India to pass final orders on the subject, as it has reason to believe that the opinions of Local Governments upon the petition have already reached the Supreme Government.

UCHIT BAKTA,
March 1st, 1884.

62. The *Uchit Baktā*, of the 1st March, observes that India has no interest in the Soudan war, and that the Government of India should not, therefore,

send any troops to the Soudan, or bear any portion of the expenses of the war.

UCHIT BAKTA.

63. The same paper asks Government to institute an examination for testing the qualifications of the Vaidyas or practitioners of native medicine. At present much mischief is done by practitioners of this class.

64. The same paper complains that the arrangements made by Mr. Joubert in the Calcutta International Exhibition are not satisfactory. The natives are often insulted there.

UCHIT BAKTA,
March 1st, 1884.

65. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 2nd March, notices that about 10,000 men assembled at Rekabi Bazar in Munshiganj to elect their representatives for the unions of Munshiganj and Sonarang. All classes of men—zemindars, talukdars, traders, vakils, mooktears, teachers, agriculturists—alike showed their eagerness to elect the fittest men as their representatives. Of the numbers present nearly a fourth part came from distant villages, and they remained the whole day without taking food. The writer remarks that this will perhaps convince Mr. Westmacott that it is not the educated few alone that are anxious for self-government.

DACCA PRAKASH,
March 2nd, 1884.

The Exhibition.

66. The same paper remarks that the Exhibition furnishes matter for the following reflections :—

DACCA PRAKASH.

- (1) India has not yet become thoroughly poor.
- (2) Some of the Indian arts still retain their ancient excellence.
- (3) Though foreign trade is productive of wealth in other countries, it has a very injurious effect on the people of a subject country, especially on those of India who are thoroughly unselfish.
- (4) The wealthy in this country have found a rare opportunity of showing their hospitality to the inhabitants of different countries.
- (5) The Exhibition has done that which neither Western culture nor the efforts of the social reformers could achieve. Hindu females took this opportunity of coming out of their zenanas and showing themselves in the mixed assemblies at the Exhibition.
- (6) Europeans and native grandees have spent a few days in jollity; middle class men and the poorer classes have satisfied their curiosity, though they had to incur debts for it.
- (7) The officers of Government engaged in festivities had no time to look to their duties, and therefore they were unable to realise the distress of the people owing to the scarcity of food.

67. The same paper, after briefly noticing the circumstances under which Mr. Thompson's leave has been cancelled, remarks that the people of Bengal are greatly disappointed inasmuch as they could not get such a just and worthy man as Mr. Bernard for their ruler. They had expected much good from him. The civilians, on the other hand, who were greatly sorry at the probable retirement of Mr. Thompson, are happy and re-assured. Mr. Thompson was not liked by the people of this country on account of his opposition to the Ilbert Bill, and also for his advocacy of the outstill system. So it does not appear that Bengalis are very happy at the cancellation of his leave. But the way in which he is now supporting the policy of Lord Ripon, and his utterances on behalf of self-government, show that towards the close of his reign he will look to the interests of the people. The long and short of the thing is this, that if Mr. Thompson abolishes the outstills and conducts himself as a wise and just ruler, the people may yet respect, nay be inclined to worship, him in the same way as they do Lord Ripon.

DACCA PRAKASH.

Dacca Prakash,
March 2nd, 1884.

68. A correspondent of the same paper says that the raiyats of Mymensing, Hosenshahi, and Kagmari pergunnahs have stopped the payment of rents

The cry of "no rent" at Mymensing.

to their zemindars. The raiyats of certain places have deposited a small portion of their rents in the post-office savings banks. For these reasons during the Rent Bill agitation, the price of land has fallen very low. If the Collector enquires, he will find that for this reason alone in every kist so many taluks are being put up to sale for failure to pay either rent or road cess.

Dacca Prakash.

69. The Narainganj correspondent, of the same paper, notices the irregularities in ferry arrangements at the

Ferry irregularities at Narainganj.

Rekabi Bazar ghât. Though the rate of one

pice per man has been put down in the schedule, people have to pay three or four pice as a rule, and occasionally even so much as three or four annas. It appears strange that such irregularity should exist before the eyes of the police and the Sub-divisional Officers.

SADHARANI,
March 2nd, 1884.

70. The following is a translation of an article in the *Sâdhârani*, of the 2nd March, headed the "Lieutenant-Governor a hero."

Mr. Thompson.

Our Lieutenant-Governor

is slowly advancing towards us. Is it not now our duty to offer him a seat, and accord him a respectful welcome?

Our Lieutenant-Governor is a valorous personage, more valorous than even Sir Ashley Eden. Since the creation of the separate office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on two or three other occasions, there occurred serious differences of opinion between the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Governor-General for the time being. Once the question whether or not one and the same person should combine in himself the functions of Magistrate and Collector was warmly discussed. Lord Canning expressed himself in favour of combining the two functions, but Sir John Peter Grant considered this view extremely improper, and strongly protested against it. A difference of opinion occurred between Lord Mayo and the Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Grey on the subject of high education. But formerly it was invariably the Lieutenant-Governors who were defeated. Our present Lieutenant-Governor is the most valorous of all. He steadily fought with the Governor-General, formed a clique, and organized a party. The Europeans and the East Indians in Bengal offered insults to the Governor-General on paper, in word, and deed. The Lieutenant-Governor saw it all and heard it all, and yet seemed not to see or to hear it, nay, it is even said that he slightly encouraged all this. At length he won the battle and began to blow his own trumpet. Nobody has ever witnessed such Government. Nor did he care for the opinion of the humbler classes. By his support of the Rent Bill he became unpopular with the zemindars; by expressing his views on self-government he was about to lose the respect of the educated class; while the general public have very frequently expressed their dissatisfaction with him. The proof of this is clearly furnished by the newspapers of last week. While it was to be expected that everybody would notice with gratification that he had recovered his health and had cancelled his leave, it was found that many appeared mortified at what had taken place. Thus it is clear that our Lieutenant-Governor does not command the respect of the natives, nay, that he is unpopular with them. The person who has the courage to fight with an official superior like Lord Ripon, and does not pay the least heed to the discontent of the people over whom he rules, must be called a hero of heroes.

Whence did the Lieutenant-Governor derive so much spirit in this his old age? What has helped to conserve this spirit? An unbounded love for his countrymen and a blind devotion to Christ constitute the true secret of this spirit. His countrymen have helped him in his fight with Lord Ripon, and this help it is which has

secured him his victory. His bigoted Christianity prevents him from looking below and thinking of the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the alien people subject to his rule. Thus strong with the religious strength of a bigoted Christian, and the moral strength derived from love for his own countrymen, our Lieutenant-Governor is a valorous personage.

It is only a few that flushed with victory act like Nadir Shah in a monstrous or demonical manner. Many, however, now think it a manly course to extend a generous treatment to the vanquished. Gaining a victory in the Ilbert Bill affair, the Lieutenant-Governor is now showing a leaning towards us, and would seem to be slowly advancing towards us. It would be well for us to keep an eye on him. We should in good time accord him a respectful welcome.

The Butwarrah Bill which had so long caused so much agitation, the measure in protesting against which Ray Kristo Das Pal and others had wasted so much time and speech in the Legislative Council, has been now all of a sudden withdrawn. What does this import? The import is that the Lieutenant-Governor has become sorry for our miserable condition, and is looking with somewhat kindly eyes upon us.

Why has Mr. Macaulay all of a sudden withdrawn the section inserted in the Municipal Bill providing for the pension of the Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality? The reason is the same as that in the preceding case. When a difference of opinion arose in the Legislative Council as to the efficiency of the Municipal Commissioners in the mofussil, both parties in a manner appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor as an arbiter and witness. His Honor unreservedly praised the Municipal Commissioners in the mofussil. The motion of such small trees and leaves shows which way the wind blows. We see that it is a favourable wind that is now blowing. The Lieutenant-Governor's attitude has changed. If we can now sail with this good wind, whatever progress we make is ours. We hope that all classes of the community will now reveal their grievances to the Lieutenant-Governor, and ask him for redress.

71. The same paper contains an article headed the "Errors of officials." The Editor thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for deputing Mr. Westmacott for the purpose of ascertaining whether any legislation regarding self-government will be suited to this country. Perhaps on no other occasion did Government show so much wisdom before passing a law. Both Messrs. Westmacott and Collier have made the remark that the results of their labours in connection with self-government have not justified their fears as to its success. Mr. Collier adds that "one is always liable to be too much influenced by one's judicial experiences in such matters, forgetting that they are necessarily confined to the darker side of things."

This confession should remain recorded in brilliant letters on the first page of the memorandum book of every civilian. The European officials generally frame their estimates of the character and worth of the whole nation from an observation of the bad characters with whom they come in contact. It is fortunate that Mr. Collier has perceived this mistake and referred to it in his report. The errors of European officials produce injurious consequences. If they once form an opinion, nothing can lead them to alter it. It therefore behoves them to seek to rectify their own errors. This can only be done by their mixing with the people in villages. Much good would result if when touring through the mofussil they did not spend their time in camp only tasting village fowl. In this matter of self-government all the European officials, with the exception perhaps of ten or twenty, shook their heads and said that the country was not so far advanced that the people would understand such questions or would give themselves

SADHARANI,
March 2nd, 1884.

any trouble about them, and yet within these three months no less than three European officials have had to acknowledge their errors. Considering that so much has been done in three months, there can be no doubt that the European officials would have gained a considerable experience of many matters if they had so long in this manner made themselves acquainted with village affairs. How can the respect of the people remain for ever unimpaired for men who with the means of acquiring knowledge open to them, yet love to remain in darkness?

SADHARANI,
March 2nd, 1884.

72. The same paper observes that the reduction of the salt duties has led to increased consumption of salt but has also caused a loss of revenue. If, however,

Cheap salt.

this consumption goes on increasing at the rate at which it has increased, then probably in the next five years the loss of revenue will be made good. The people should not be sorry even if this result does not take place. That the consumption of salt is increasing is a matter for gratification. Salt is an important article of food and by increasing its price Government was greatly injuring the people. They used salt in small quantities and were thus weakening themselves. The evil effects of this were patent in Madras. Lord Ripon and Major Baring have acted wisely in reducing the salt duties. These duties should be still further reduced. Even now people cannot afford to give salt to their cattle and to use it as a manure. It is therefore necessary to cheapen salt by still further reducing the duty levied on it. If this be not practicable, Government should seek to provide some kind of inferior salt at a very cheap rate for agricultural purposes and for the use of cattle. The whole subject should receive the careful attention of Government.

SADHARANI.

73. The same paper contains an article headed "To err is human, to forgive divine." The Editor recommends the case of the unfortunate Salem prisoners

The Salem prisoners.

for the favourable consideration of Lord Ripon. The inhabitants of Salem appeared before His Excellency with their tale of woe. Of course, there can be no relief now given to those who have already served out their sentences. But it is possible to grant relief to others whose sentences have not been yet served out. The whole population, Hindu and Mahomedan alike, testify to their innocence. Why are they then subjected to hardship? It is to be regretted that the Viceroy has declined to interfere in this matter from a fear that if he did so, he would be interfering with the action of the High Court. The foundations of the Indian Empire would not have been shaken, nor would the prestige of the British name have diminished if the representative of the Queen Empress had delivered certain of her innocent subjects from misery.

DAINIK VARTA,
March 3rd, 1884.

74. The *Dainik Vartá*, of the 3rd March, says that Lord Ripon is doing more harm than good in everything he takes in hand. He has reduced the duty on salt the

Lord Ripon.

effect of which is inappreciable to the people in general. But an oppressive impost, viz., the license tax remains what it was. If he had had a mind to do good to the country he should have ere long with very little trouble repealed the Arms Act. He has made a blunder in the matter of the Ilbert Bill. He is likely to make another in the matter of the Ilbert Bill, No. 2, that is the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
March 3rd, 1884.

75. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 3rd March, says that the Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore has

Honorary Magistrates.

reported irregularities of attendance on the part of Honorary Magistrates of that place and has recommended the abolition of the Honorary Magistrate's Bench in it. The writer attributes these irregularities to bad selection. If educated men of tried ability be appointed Honorary Magistrates such irregularities can never take place.

SAMAYA,
March 3rd, 1884.

76. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd March, says that though borrowing in gold is profitable for the present, ultimately it will prove ruinous to the people of India. If money is borrowed in England and in sterling it will lower the rate of exchange, and reduce the price of English manufactures, but it will at the same time lower the prices of exports—a result which does not augur well for the Indian cultivators. Again, the necessity for borrowing is not perpetual. If 5 to 7 crores are borrowed every year, in ten or twelve years there will be no necessity for borrowing. India will then have to send much more silver to England than it does at present. The Government will then be perpetually embarrassed. The English manufactures will rise in value, and the small advantage of the present will be followed by great disadvantage of an endless future.

Rupee Loans.

77. The same paper says that the real progress of a country is to be judged by its social improvements. But the social condition of the people of India is getting more wretched day by day. National union and national faith are absolutely wanting. No one believes his neighbour. Formerly people used to borrow money with God only for their witness and still nobody cheated the lender. But now with the increased legal formalities a desire of cheating has grown up. The cause of this wretched condition appears to be long subjection to foreign rule which has weakened the minds of the people. In order to preserve the purity of the constitution of society the purity of legislation is absolutely necessary; and in order to improve the legislation of a vast country like India the opinions of the representative men among the natives should be consulted. But that is not done. With the loss of the independence of the country the people have also lost their legislative freedom.

Progress or otherwise of India.

SAMAYA.

78. The same paper is surprised to find that the newspapers have not yet taken up the subject of indigo oppressions committed within 12 or 14 miles of the Midnapur Civil Court. Babu Gungaram Datta, a local zemindar, has been greatly harassed by numerous law suits. The people of Ranibhunj are almost daily flying away from their homes. In fact the indigo oppressions have accustomed the raiyats of jungle mehals to leave their homes at a moment's notice. Every one knows that indigo planters forcibly sow indigo on the lands of the raiyats. If anybody resists, the planters harass him much, so that he is at last obliged to leave the place. Sometimes they sow indigo on the yards of the house of the refractory raiyat simply to harass him.

Indigo oppression.

SAMAYA.

79. The same paper says that English offenders receive no punishment at the hand of English judges, therefore they do not like to be tried by natives. This has been exemplified in the Manikpur case in which Mr. MacMillan the Joint-Magistrate inflicted but very slight punishment on Mr. Wells.

The Manikpur case.

SAMAYA

Now the writer asks the Government of India whether Mr. MacMillan is to be allowed to remain in the Civil Service or will be dismissed from it. The Government of India should know that all Sessions Judges are not as impartial as Mr. Young. Many Judges would have dismissed the case as a trumpety affair. Mr. Young could easily have followed the footsteps of Mr. Cunningham. For various reasons the instances of high-handedness of Magistrates do not come to the knowledge of Government. Sometimes even Lieutenant-Governors show their want of judgment by coming forward to defend their subordinates. The writer hopes that the Government of India will make an example of Mr. MacMillan. Simply signifying its displeasure will not do. All officials from Lord Northbrook to the newest civilian girt up their loins to get Babu Surendra Nath Banerji dismissed. The people are looking anxiously forward to see what example of moral courage is shown by the Government.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 3rd, 1884.

80. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 3rd March, refers to the address presented to Mr. Gladstone by the Indians now in England on his seventy-fourth birthday, and the premier's reply to it. The Editor is sanguine in his expectation that India will fare well under the Liberal Ministry, and he advises the native gentlemen who are now residing in England to keep alive agitation on Indian questions. All England should be made acquainted with the grievances of India.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

81. The same paper commends the judgment of Mr. Young, the Judge of Allahabad in the Manickpur case, and thanks him for doing justice in that case. It is owing to upright judges like him that India remains attached to the British Government. He has in a few words given a good lesson to the Joint-Magistrate who first tried this case. It is to be hoped that Government will teach a good lesson to Lieutenant Wells and the Joint-Magistrate, Mr. Macmillan.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

82. The same paper does not think that the proposal of Mr. Blunt regarding the establishment of a separate University for Mahomedans is a wise one. The proposal, if carried out, is not likely to benefit them. What is required is a liberal and unsectarian education. The establishment of a University exclusively for Mahomedans will prove an obstacle in the way of the unification of Hindus and Mahomedans—a work which has already made considerable progress.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

83. The same paper dwells in an article on the impunity with which Europeans in this country assault and not unoften kill natives. The Manickpur case, the recent case in Surat in which one Pattison assaulted a respectable native, and another in Ahmedabad referred to in the *Hitechhu* and the *Spectator*, in which a European took upon himself the task of fining the inhabitants of a whole village and flogging certain persons in it who had assaulted his *shikaree*, are adverted to as furnishing instances in point. It was only in the Manickpur case that the guilt of the defendant was established, because the Judge was a remarkably good judge, the like of whom is rarely met with. The Editor proceeds to observe that the impression which formerly existed in the minds of the people that such occurrences could never take place under British rule is gradually disappearing. The Europeans in India often oppress natives with impunity; even when they are punished, they are punished lightly. This has increased their recklessness. The people also have come to perceive that it is difficult to prove a case against a European. They therefore prefer remaining silent under oppression. But God knows whether they will always remain so. When hard pressed, even the dust of the feet mounts on the head, even the sheep attack the tiger. If Government do not take in hand the work of checking the lawless, the oppressed Indian will have to do it.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

84. The same paper is not at all certain whether it will be wise for the Calcutta Municipality to borrow in England—a course which seems to have received the approbation of not a few Commissioners. If, however, this course be adopted, it is likely to cause some hardship to those people in this country who depend entirely for their livelihood on the interest they receive on their municipal debentures. The rate of interest allowed by Government being very small, they take up the municipal debentures which bear a higher rate of interest.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

85. The same paper refers to the proposal made by Mr. Collier, the Sub-divisional Officer of Serampore, to abolish the bench of Honorary Magistrates in that sub-division, on the ground that they are not regular in their attendance. Mr. Collier, it is remarked, is not so liberal in his acts as he is in his professions in

the matter of self-government. Fortunately the Magistrate of Hooghly has not listened to his proposal. The reason why Honorary Magistrates do not regularly attend the meetings of the bench is, because they are asked to try very petty cases, and further because they are not treated with anything like courtesy by the civilian officials.

86. The same paper does not approve of the decision of the Calcutta Municipality regarding the appointment of a successor to Dr. McLeod, on a salary of Rs. 1,250

A Health Officer for Calcutta.

to Rs. 1,500. It would have been better to entertain a Health Officer on Rs. 500, and to give him two or three assistants on lesser pay, as work could have been better done in this way. The Editor blames the Commissioners for their love of entertaining Europeans.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 3rd, 1884.

87. The *Som Prakash*, of the 3rd March, recurs to the murder case in Changripota, and condemns the gross carelessness shown by the local police to detect

The Sonarpore Police.

the offenders or to hold a proper enquiry. The constables were nowhere on the night of the murder. The police is now trying in vain to fasten the guilt on an innocent person in the hope that the real culprits will thus be enabled to escape with impunity. The Editor pointedly asks the police whether or not they sought by means of alternate threats, and cajoling to induce a durwan to accuse an innocent person, and whether or not they have done anything to trace the shoe that was found lying on the scene of murder to its owner.

SOM PRAKASH,
March 3rd, 1884.

88. The same paper does not think that it is proper for Government, while granting so much liberty to the people in municipal matters, to reserve in its own

Pensions of municipal officers.

hands the power of providing for the pensions of municipal officers from municipal funds. The proposal to grant pensions to municipal officers is indeed a liberal one, but the condition of several municipalities is such that they cannot afford to do this.

SOM PRAKASH.

89. The same paper observes in reference to a recent speech of Professor Monier Williams dwelling on the desirability of promoting good feelings between

Intercourse between natives and Europeans.

natives and Europeans, that natives are not unwilling to cultivate the friendship of Europeans. It is the latter who look down upon natives, and the existence of this feeling so clearly illustrated by the Ilbert Bill agitation stands in the way of social intercourse between the two races. But race antagonism is only one of the many causes which operate to keep the two races apart from each other. Distinctions based on political rights and social customs also are in some measure responsible for this result. Europeans are not willing to stand on the same political footing with natives and desire to enjoy a monopoly of appointments to the public service. This occasions a conflict of interests. Those therefore that would see natives and Europeans live on friendly terms with each other should first set themselves to remove the obstacles that now lie in the way.

SOM PRAKASH.

90. A correspondent of the same paper writing from Ranee-gunge, complains that certain European landlords in that place have determined to enhance the rents of *bastu* holdings. The ryots cannot erect or repair pucca houses without their permission. This has caused great hardship.

European zemindars oppressing ryots in Ranee-gunge.

SOM PRAKASH.

91. The same paper refers to the reply given by Mr. Gladstone to the address presented to him by the Indian deputation, and remarks that there are two points in the reply which augur well for India. First, that the Premier and his colleagues consider it their duty to adopt measures for the good of India, and secondly that the Queen's proclamation is not a hollow promise, but will henceforward become the fundamental principle of the

Mr. Gladstone's reply to the Indian deputation.

SOM PRAKASH.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March 3rd, 1884.

Indian administration. If the administration is conducted on the principles indicated by the Premier, there will be no room for discontent in India.

92. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 3rd March, is afraid lest the unnatural death of the Maharajah of Kolahpore and the injustice done in Salem should serve to bring discredit upon Lord Ripon's rule. It is not known whether Mr. Green deliberately murdered the Maharajah, or he met with his death from a rupture of the spleen, but it is clear that if a common person had died under the circumstances under which the Maharajah has met with his death, there would have been some sort of public investigation. Of course nobody believes that Mr. Green deliberately murdered the Maharajah, but at the same time one cannot help remarking that the theory that his death was caused by an accidental rupture of the spleen is equally strange. It behoves the Government to solve the doubts which have been caused in this case; the more so as setting aside the prayers of his relatives who asked to have the charge of him, it kept him in its own custody. It is not clear how the Maharajah's death was brought about. The papers published by Government in this connection do not clearly explain everything. It, however, appears from certain statements made in the *Mahratta* newspaper, that though a lunatic, the deceased Maharajah had often long lucid intervals during which he longed to see his wife. This was not allowed, and the consequence was that his mind was always in a disturbed condition.

Perhaps it was in one of those fits of anger into which he would go whenever he thought of his wife that he struck Mr. Green with a shoe. His death was indeed brought about by a rupture of his spleen, but this rupture did not take place spontaneously. His spleen was in a sound condition, and it was not likely that a rupture of it would take place unless it was strongly hit. It is not clear why Government objects to have Mr. Green publicly tried. What would Government have done if the deceased had been a common person and not a Maharajah? The Guicowar was dethroned, made a captive, and put into prison where he died a miserable death, because Colonel Phayre thought that he had tasted copper in his *sherbet*. All this was done because there was the taste of copper in one's *sherbet*, but that the Maharajah of Kolahpore met his death at the hands of Mr. Green is not a matter of *taste*, but one seen with the eyes; and yet under Lord Ripon's rule Mr. Green has not been even publicly tried.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

93. The same paper makes the following observations on the reply given by Mr. Gladstone to the address recently presented to him by the Indians in England:—Mr. Gladstone has showered nectar. What he said proceeded from his heart. The people of India would have had no grievances if Mr. Gladstone had been allowed to rule India in his own way. But the English nation is naturally self-seeking, and it is no easy task for Mr. Gladstone to conduct the work of the administration while holding in check the selfish greed of that nation. And yet he seeks as far as possible to benefit India. If the authorities govern India in accordance with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Gladstone, they will not only be benefiting the natives, but will also increase the reputation and strength of England.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

94. The same paper remarks that if Government does not direct a public trial of Mr. Green, the doubts existing in the public mind regarding the cause of the death of the Maharajah of Kolahpore will not be removed, and if they are not removed a stain will be cast upon the administration of Lord Ripon. The reply given by His Excellency to the petition of the inhabitants of Salem has not been worthy of him. The Jurisdiction Act has in some

The Salem prisoners.

measure shaken the unbounded respect which the people formerly entertained for him, and it is probable that his disregard of the prayers of the inhabitants of Salem will still further diminish this respect. His Excellency is an advocate of the system of representative government, and it is therefore strange that he should have disregarded the prayers of so many people. He is an advocate of the jury system, and it is therefore strange that in this matter of the Salem prisoners, he has declined to interfere for fear lest he should be interfering with the independence of the High Court. It is indeed difficult to reconcile the different acts of Lord Ripon's administration. While anxious to teach self-government to the people of this country, he yet turns a deaf ear to their complaints when their hopes and aspirations are trampled upon by high-handed rulers. Lord Ripon dwells upon the necessity of checking by rigorous measures, the feuds which constantly take place between Hindus and Mahomedans in this country. But the decisions in the Salem riot cases have not had this effect, nay on the contrary the partiality shown to Mahomedans and the unjust punishment meted out to the Hindus have aggravated these feuds. The decisions have not done any good, but have tarnished the fame of the British Government, have diminished the confidence of the people in the British Courts of Justice, have intensified the dislike of the Hindus for the Mahomedans, have encouraged the recklessness of the Mahomedans, and induced a belief that the authorities dread those lawless people. If the Hindus had been equally lawless, the authorities would not have been able to mete out such justice.

95. A correspondent of the same paper dwells upon the inconvenience to which passengers are subjected in getting their luggages booked in time at the Sealdah station. This is wholly due to the fact that there is only one clerk who has to do this work at that station,

Booking of luggages on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
March 3rd, 1884.

96. Another writing to the same paper complains of the inefficiency of the present Sub-Inspector of Police in charge of the Sonarpore thana. A murder was recently committed in Changripota, but nothing has been yet done to detect the offenders, although there have been considerable opportunities of doing so. The matter it would seem is going to be hushed up. The writer points out the necessity of sending an able and conscientious officer to Changripota to investigate the case. [See paragraph 99 of our last report.]

The Sonarpore Police.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA.

97. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 3rd March, complains that the questions set in the recent pleaders' examination were unusually difficult, and suggests that the plucked candidates should be given another chance by being allowed to appear at another examination which should be held in April next.

The pleaders' examination.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
March 3rd, 1884.

98. The *Surabhi*, of the 3rd March, contains a paragraph on Mr. Thompson of which the following is a translation:—The Lieutenant-Governor Mr. Thompson will not go to England. Mr. Bernard has left for Burmah. Europeans were very sorry at hearing the news of Mr. Thompson's intended departure for England, but now they have become mad with joy. The *Englishman* says that the resignation and departure of Mr. Thompson would have caused sorrow, not only to the people of Bengal, but to the whole Indian population, inasmuch as he has evinced an amount of independence in conducting the work of the administration and possesses a knowledge of the wants of Bengal which are rarely met with. All Bengal was glad to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Thompson, would go to England, and

Mr. Thompson.

SURABHI,
March 3rd, 1884.

hoped that Bengal would be delivered from his illiberal and partial rule. We do not see how the *Englishman* is justified in making the remark, that the whole Indian population is glad to hear that Mr. Thompson is not going to England. The sooner a newspaper which knowingly makes such false statements ceases to exist, the better for the country.

SURABHI,
March 3rd, 1884.

99. The same paper has the following in another paragraph:—

Mr. Thompson.

Since it was settled that Mr. Thompson would go to England, and that Mr. Bernard would be appointed to act for him, since for that purpose Mr. Bernard waited for nearly a month at Calcutta, since Mr. Thompson is exceedingly unpopular with the people of Bengal, Lord Ripon has done wrong by sending back Mr. Bernard and restoring the throne of Bengal to Mr. Thompson. When Lord Northbrook was Governor-General of India, Sir George Campbell fell sick and resigned the post of Lieutenant-Governor. But recovering his health after a little while, Sir George asked Lord Northbrook for permission to return to his post, but the latter did not grant his prayer. Lord Ripon's action in granting leave to Mr. Thompson, and again permitting him to revert to the Lieutenant-Governorship is open to two objections, namely, that in the first place Mr. Bernard has been thereby somewhat shabbily treated, and that in the second, the retention of Mr. Thompson's services in spite of the fact that he is known to be unpopular with Bengalis and opposed to their political advancement is a great injustice to Bengal. There is very little doubt that the arrangement made by Lord Ripon is based on the consideration that as Mr. Thompson is a great favourite with the European community, His Excellency would become popular with that community by permitting Mr. Thompson to stay on. We are sorry to find in this action also proof of that lamentable weakness which was evinced by Lord Ripon when he agreed to the odious settlement in the matter of the Ilbert Bill.

SURABHI.

100. The same paper remarks that it is doubtful whether in case

Mr. B. L. Gupta.

Mr. B. L. Gupta is appointed a District Judge, he will be succeeded by a native gentleman. The post of northern division magistrate of Calcutta has been indeed from a long time past conferred on natives, but Mr. Thompson appointed a European to succeed Dr. Chandra to a post in the Medical College which had been long filled by natives. Mr. Thompson has returned to his post of Lieutenant-Governor through the favor of Lord Ripon, and if he has any sense of gentlemanliness he will not offer an insult to that favor by acting against Lord Ripon's liberal views.

SURABHI.

101. The same paper firmly believes that everywhere in Bengal

Mr. Westmacott.

will Mr. Westmacott observe the same interest shown in self-government as that displayed by the people of Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah. Of course it will be necessary for him to widely explain his views to the masses. Mr. Westmacott, it is said, did not do this in certain places in East Bengal.

SURABHI.

102. The same paper dwells upon the necessity that has arisen of

National Representative Committee.

establishing a representative committee of Indian gentlemen in England for the purpose of keeping Parliament fully informed of Indian affairs. It has become clear that the natives of India can not expect justice from Anglo-Indians and that their only chance of success lies in an appeal to Parliament.

SURABHI.

103. The same paper thinks that it cannot agree with the *Statesman*

Provincial Universities.

in recognizing the necessity of establishing Provincial Universities in India. What is wanted at the present day is unification and not disintegration. The establishment of Provincial Universities will bring about the latter result.

104. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 4th March, regrets to observe SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
March 4th, 1884.
 Cost of the Suburban Municipal Police. that Government does not always carry out a policy to its legitimate conclusion. It is strange that while it has expressed its resolution to exempt all municipalities in Bengal from police charges and has actually thus exempted them, it is hesitating to adopt this measure as regards the municipalities of Calcutta, Howrah and the Suburbs. This should be protested against by the rate-payers of the municipalities concerned.

105. The *Prājābandhu*, of the 4th March, says that Englishmen are PRAJABANDHU,
March 4th, 1884.
 English oppression. trampling the children of India under foot everywhere. They are putting the people of India to trouble for little or no fault. Only the other day an Englishman at Madras whose bread is given by the people of India, has in the very heart of India insulted her people. Is there any form of oppression which is beyond the reach of Englishmen? Can any one man, woman, or child escape the tyranny of Englishmen? What indignities did not the poor Indian female suffer at the hands of a demoniac Englishman at Allahabad? And how did the criminal brag and bluster when he escaped with impunity? The story of removing the veil from the face of a bashful lady is known to all. Justice in India is administered by such tyrannical men as these. The story of whipping boys of tender years is heart-rending. Only the other day a little boy was whipped at Chittagong for having let off some inoffensive fireworks.

106. The same paper says that before the establishment of Government PRAJABANDHU.
 Schools and Colleges. schools and colleges, Babu Rajendralal Datta opened the Metropolitan College. The Hon'ble Kristo Dass Pal, Baboo Shambhu Chandra Mookerjee and the late Babu Jadu Nath Ghosh, were the students of this college. The Training Accademy and the Seals Free College are well known institutions. Pandit Isvara Chandra Vidyasagara has shown in a striking manner how schools and colleges can be managed by natives. But none of these colleges possess any individuality. They have all the same end in view, namely, to pass the largest number of students at the examinations. Some institutions should be chiefly noted for the cultivation of Bengali literature, some for that of history, some for that of mathematics, and so on. Unless and until specialities are encouraged the benefit derived from these colleges will be but very small. The writer feels the want of boarding schools in Calcutta very much. The Mahomedans have boarding schools, the Eurasians have boarding schools, but the Hindus have none. The writer asks Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee, who has recently opened a college, to open a boarding school and thereby to remove a crying want.

107. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 14th February, learns that cholera SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Feb. 14th, 1884.
 Cholera in Balasore. is fast disappearing from both the town and the moffussil. The Editor is therefore of opinion that the departure of three native doctors, who were telegraphed for from Calcutta, should be postponed. A hope is expressed that the Chairman of the Balasore Municipality will not waste public money in entertaining doctors now no longer required.

108. The same paper informs the public that a strange rumour in SAMVAD BAHIKA.
 A case of dacoity. connection with the dacoity committed at Remuna in the Balasore District, which was noticed in a previous report is in circulation. It is to the effect that the crime was committed with the object of postponing the abolition of the Remuna Outpost from Sahajipatna, which is now in contemplation.

109. Alluding to the Queen's speech, read out at the commence- SAMVAD BAHIKA.
 The Queen's speech. ment of the Sessions of the British Parliament, the same paper regrets to notice that

the great dependency of India was passed over in silence. The paper however does not blame the Queen-Empress for this, but holds the Premier responsible for this serious omission.

SAMVAD BANIK,
Feb. 14th, 1884.

110. Having learnt that the Calcutta University Examinations shall henceforward be held in the hot season, the same paper is of opinion that the change is

The University Examinations.

in the right direction, and that instead of enervating the energies of the young scholars under the grilling heat of an Indian summer, it will enable them to utilise the cold whether, which is best suited for intellectual labour.

SAMVAD BANIK.

111. A leader on Municipal taxation in the Balasore town appears in the same paper. The new assessment based

Municipal taxation in Balasore.

on the principle of taxing a holding on the amount of rent that it is capable of fetching is the cause of general discontentment among the tax-payers. The present mode of taxation compels many tax-payers to sell off their brass utensils and other household furniture to meet the demands of the Municipal authorities. How many more instances of such extortion, asks the paper, will result from the new mode of taxation? The sufferers by this novel mode of taxation will be those that inherit masonry buildings from their ancestors, but have no sufficient means to maintain themselves. The gainers, remarks the paper, will be those that hold Government appointments. The paper finally advises the authorities to abandon the novel, but oppressive mode of taxation, and continue the old but generally accepted one, namely, that of taxing persons according to their circumstances.

SAMVAD BANIK.

112. While reviewing the results of the University Examinations in Orissa for 1883-84, the same paper remarks that the Matriculation results as shown against the Ravenshaw Collegiate School are not in any way satisfactory.

The Ravenshaw College.

SAMVAD BANIK.

Miscellaneous.

113. The following are extracted from the news and correspondence columns of the same paper:—(1). The price of rice went down last week;—(2) Srimati Goluckmoni Dai of Lakhmonnath in Balasore is very highly spoken of for her resolution to maintain the Lakhmonnath higher English school in its present footing even after her own children will have left the institution.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Feb. 16th, 1884.

114. Like the *Samrád Bāhiká* the *Utkal Dīpiká*, of the 16th February, also regrets to notice that no allusion was made to India in the Queen's speech at

The Queen's speech.

the opening of the British Parliament at the beginning of the current year.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

115. The same paper learns that some of the advanced Liberals and thoughtful statesmen in England are not at all satisfied with the passing of the Ilbert

The Jurisdiction Act.

Bill in its present shape. The Editor proceeds to make the following observations:—

"Let the Natives of India learn from this controversy that however morally weak a cause may be it simply requires a large amount of crying (agitation) to render it successful. The case of our Brahmin beggars, who always adopt the above plan in begging, furnishes a striking illustration. We generally criticise and blame them for this, their shameless conduct, but when we find civilised Englishmen crying aloud (for privileges) just like our beggars, we indeed find it our duty to learn crying from the latter."

UTKAL DIPIKA.

116. Commenting on an appeal case, in which the Sessions

An appeal case heard by the Judge of Cuttack.

Judge of Cuttack quashed the orders of Mr. Williamson the Deputy Magistrate of Puri, and released Jogi Mekap and Bhikari Mekap, who were charged

with having obstructed the Police in the discharge of their lawful duty, the same paper gives the following advice to the Subordinate Court :—

"We admit that it is proper for an Executive Court of Justice to help the Police in cases where such assistance is necessary. At the same time, it requires a great amount of care and experience on the part of such Court to receive the statements of the Police, with a certain amount of reserve, for the latter are armed with unlimited powers which they can any moment exercise tyrannically. We regret, however, to note that all of our executive officers do not act with care and prudence; hence the Police, that is styled the guardian of the peace, turns out to be a dangerous foe of the people."

117. A correspondent of the same paper remarks that the people of the Puri town ought to subscribe first to the Jagannath temple repair fund before they can expect the Hindu inhabitants of other towns to subscribe to the same fund.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Feb. 16th 1884.

118. In connection with an extensive export of rice that is now going on in Balasore the *Utkal Darpan*, of the 17th February, admonishes the cultivators of that district to think of the future, and not to dispose of all their stock in the prospect of immediate gain.

UTKAL DARPAN,
Feb. 17th, 1884.

119. In another article the Editor of the same paper laments the miserable condition of the weaving classes in India, and appeals to the patriotism of his countrymen to encourage their weaving industry.

UTKAL DARPAN.

120. In an article headed "Whether capital punishment is consistent with civilisation," the same paper after describing the state of the law in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Switzerland, arrives at the conclusion that capital punishment is a relic of barbarism and advises its abolition by all means.

UTKAL DARPAN.

121. The *Purusottam Patrika*, of the 18th February, regrets that no notice was taken of India in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament.

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA,
Feb. 18th, 1884.

122. Adverting to the resolution of the Puri Municipality to set up a certain number of lights on select roads in that town, the same paper remarks that the Municipality instead of wasting public money on luxuries, ought to pay increased attention to sanitation, water-supply, and metalling of roads.

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA.

123. The same paper also alludes to the Haraschandy Sahi case noticed before, and makes observations from which the following are extracted :—

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA.

"The wicked and cruel police officers conspired to dishonor and oppress an innocent and gentle family in the Puri town. The family were forced to have recourse to the Judge's Court and spend all that they had saved for a large number of years * * * * *"
After a few other remarks, directed against the lower Court and the police, the Editor advises the defendants to file a case against the police.

124. Adverting to the alleged madness of private Kelly, who was accused of murdering a mehtar, the same paper makes the following remark :—

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA.

"When a conquered native of India is murdered by an independent white man the latter is simply adjudged mad."

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th March 1884.

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